MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes XX no ___

Property Name: Old Park Heights/Pimlico		Inventory Number:	B-5178
Address: Northwest Baltimore	City: Baltimore	Zip Code:	21215
County: City of Baltimore US	GS Topographic Map:	Baltimore City Northwe	est Quadrant
Owner: Multiple properties	Is th	he property being evalua	ted a district? XX yes
Tax Parcel Number:Tax Map Number:	Tax Account ID Nu	umber:	
Project: Baltimore HCD request		Baltimore Housing ar	nd Community
Site visit by MHT Staff: noyes			
Is the property located within a historic district?			
If the property is within a district	District Inve	entory Number:	
NR-listed districtyes Eligible district	yes District Nam	ne:	
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource	yesno Non-o	contributing but eligible	in another context
If the property is not within a district (or the property is Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible XX yes	no		
Criteria: XABXCD Consid	erations:A	_BCDE	FGNone
Documentation on the property/district is presented in:			
Description of Property and Eligibility Determ	ination: (Use contin	nuation sheet if nece	ssary and attach
map and photo) General Description:			
General Description.			
The majority of the streets in the Old Park He	•		
northwestern axis. The pattern follows the no Road Turnpike and the northwestern street gri			
Poppleton Plan printed in 1822. The pattern of	hanges somewhat w	vith the nearly paralle	el and then later
angular establishment of Park Heights Avenue streets follow somewhat perpendicular grids b			
Pimlico Roads.	stween Falk Height	s Avenue, Reisiersic	own Road and Old
The district is fairly densely built-up, but open space ex	ists on numerous vacan	at lots where similar hous	sing once stood.
MADVI AND HISTORICAL TRUST DEVIEW			
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW Eligibility recommended Eligibility not	recommended		
Criteria: XA B XC D Con Comments:	siderations:A	_BCDE	FGNone
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A Circle	6/	1/2010	
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	4/	Date	
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Residential Buildings

The majority of the houses in the Old Park Heights/Pimlico area were built within a thirty year time span and maintain a homogeneous character with some variations among the predominant porch front brick row houses and duplexes. Among the typical elements on these houses are first floor front porches, a projecting bay window on the second floor level and a distinctive roof element that may consist of either elaborate cornices or gables. Most houses are two stories high with tan brick walls. Housing variations include: a few three story houses, houses without projecting bay windows and a few houses with stuccoed brick walls. A few houses have more elaborate mansard or gothic like cornices or front roofs. A handful of single family frame buildings exist in the bounded area.

Early maps of the neighborhood show large individual frame houses on large tracts of land, although it appears that none of these have survived or survived as they were originally built. The earliest extant houses in the neighborhood are brick porch front duplexes built along Park Heights Avenue in the first decade of the 20th century. The roofline fronts of these duplexes display a variety of decoration ranging from fairly simple cornices, bracketed cornices, arched cornices above projecting bays and elaborate curved roof tops. Other variations of this housing type include porch front designs with stone porch fronts and classical wood column supports. Many of these similar designs can be founded a few blocks south in the Park Circle National Register Historic District.

These early duplexes of the district are representative of the relatively lower land values at the outset of development. Removed from other row house communities by Druid Hill Park and located near the northwest boundary of Baltimore City, prior to the final annexation, the first buildings constructed were duplexes providing less density and allowing residents side yards and more windows. A number of these houses featured side bay windows. These houses were built primarily along Park Heights Avenue and usually within one block east and west from the streetcar line on Park Heights Avenue. As demand spread the remaining building lots were maximized with the construction of row houses becoming the predominant building type starting after 1910.

The early row houses of the district are virtually identical to the duplexes with the obvious exception of the lack of side yards. The porch fronts, bay windows and cornices are nearly identical to the duplexes found along Park Heights Avenue from 4600 and 4700 blocks.

Row houses built around the 1920s and later can be distinguished from the earlier row houses for their lack of projecting bay windows and massive masonry porch foundations. Most of these houses are built of red brick rather than the tan brick of the earlier houses.

The handful of frame building in the district can easily be found near the intersection of Park Heights Avenue and Woodland Avenue. They are located a block and half west of the intersection along the north and south side Woodland Avenue. The structures appear to be late Queen Anne shingle style buildings that have been altered or simply covered with other types of siding.

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Institutional and Commercial Buildings

The majority of the district is characterized with residential buildings or residential buildings that were converted to commercial uses, the sole remaining contributing building providing either an educational or religious service is the pair of church buildings associated with the New Elizabeth Baptist Church located at the intersection of Park Heights Avenue and Oakley Avenue. This structure at 4901 Park Heights Avenue is designed in a Collegiate Gothic Revival style. It is brick and has a prominent wood frame rose window which faces Park Heights Avenue with smaller tall windows with Gothic/lancet style pointed tops. The roof edge is designed with a lighter colored capstone that is used in banding strips around the church and its adjacent hall building.

The few commercial storefronts which are located in the district are in reconverted row homes and a prominently featured individual frame house at the Woodland Avenue and Park Heights intersection. The style of this building appears to be late Queen Anne and was originally covered with cedar shingles.

New construction and Vacant Lots

There are only a few new construction sites with the largest structure located near the intersection of Park Heights Avenue and West Garrison Avenue. The Magna Baltimore Technical Training Center was constructed in 1975 and the next door Laundromat is later non-descript concrete block utilitarian structure. The remaining later housing developments located within the district can be found along Woodland Avenue near the intersection of Reisterstown Road. These recently constructed structures include new tennis courts, four garden apartment buildings, and a short row of 1950s infill row houses.

The integrity of the district is diminished by scattered vacant lots where buildings have been demolished. There are approximately 115 vacant lots within the district, most of which are consolidated together into larger lots. There are only a few spots where the "tooth gap" appearance is seen. Despite the intrusive nature of the vacant lots, the majority of streetscapes are intact.

Significance

The Old Park Heights/Pimlico area is significant for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history under Criterion A. The area was significant as a stopping point for the new Jewish population of Baltimore that saw the massive movement of both German and Eastern European Jews and their descendents take root and establish themselves in the area. The area is also significant under criterion C as it is architecturally and developmentally important to the history of Baltimore's suburbanization and an area that definitely embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

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Early History

Nearly all of the buildings in the Old Park Heights/Pimlico district were built between 1900 and the 1930's, although the development history dates back much farther to the early 1800s and the establishment of the Baltimore and Reisterstown Turnpike by the State of Maryland. The turnpike company was to operate, repair and maintain the road from southern Pennsylvania into the City. The turnpike followed the route of the current Pennsylvania Avenue and Reisterstown Road from Franklin Street in Baltimore City to Reisterstown in Baltimore County. The turnpike began its construction in 1806 and by 1815 it had been completed. Still just a dirt road it was largely used by farmers to bring goods such as grain and flour from Baltimore and Carroll Counties into the city. The users of the turnpike were charged according to the distance they traveled and the width of their wagon wheels or number of animals in their herds.

According to legends the establishment and naming of the Pimlico area goes back as far as 1700 when a Cockney Englishman who feeling nostalgic for a neighborhood in central London decided to call this little area outside of the city limits, where he settled, by the same name of the neighborhood he left behind or it is attributed to an 800 tract of land which was called "Pemblicoe" and owned by John Oldton a Captain in the Baltimore County Rangers. But it is generally believed that shortly after the unknown Englishman's installation in the area that about five houses and a tavern reportedly sprung up near the trail route which would later become the toll road. Regardless of the source of the name the area would remain largely wooded for years until the toll road and racetrack came.

It was the founding of the Pimlico Race track on a 116 acre site by the Maryland Jockey Club in 1870 that would finally begin the growth of the area from wooded estates into a sleepy village, except during the racing season. The first Preakness horse race was held in 1873 and began the tradition that continues to this day. Growth in the area was further boosted by the completion in 1881 of the branch track from the Western Maryland Railroad to the race track.

A few miles to the south a tollgate stood in the vicinity of the intersection of Park Heights Avenue and Reisterstown Road from 1875 to 1911. This was also the last functioning toll gate in the city until it was discontinued in 1911 when the city portion was purchased by the State Roads Commission. The creation of Park Heights Avenue is attributed to William Shirley, a local land owner, who wanted to go to the race track but did not want have to pay the tolls. He reportedly fought against and won against the politicians who charge exorbitant fees to use the turnpike. Another early entrepreneur, Egbert Halstead, built Halstead's Suburban Hotel in 1890 to cater to the growing crowds that came to the races. A few decades later it was torn down and replaced by St. Ambrose's Catholic Church complex.

It wasn't until the early 1900s, when large estates along Reisterstown Road and Park Heights Avenue were subdivided into building lots and the first groups of duplexes were constructed. The spur in development in the area has been attributed to the extension of services such as water with the annexation of 1888 of the southern section of Park Heights. Sewers and storm drains were in place before World War I. Since this area was far removed from the center of the city and Druid Hill Park separated it from other communities, duplexes were built by developers instead of row houses, thus retaining open space and providing more of a suburban character than the densely built up row house neighborhoods of the

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southeast where many of the future residents would move from. Streets were named to emphasize their suburban location with names ending in Park or Heights to give the added emphasis.

Located approximately three miles from the center of Baltimore, transit access to downtown and other neighborhoods was vital. The Numbers 5 and 33 streetcar lines eventually ran from Park Heights Avenue to downtown via Druid Hill Avenue. This connection allowed the community to become a bedroom suburb for downtown employees, many of which were employed as clerks, bookkeepers, inspectors, salesmen, managers and purchasing agents. But more importantly these transit lines became the catalyst that allowed the Park Heights area to grow. Druid Hill Park and the later built Carlins Park would provide residents with opportunities to enjoy nature, picnics, bicycling, the zoo and ball games. Carlins Park with its rides, pavilions and other amusements would make it a place some called, "a park for all seasons."

By the 1910s, the neighborhoods along Park Heights had grown large enough for the city to provide for both a public school and a library. It would still be another 9 years before the area as a whole would become part of the city.

With the final annexation in 1918 the population of the city grew from 558,485 to 733,826. The Old Park Heights/Pimlico area would soon benefit from this expansion. In the 1930s the city kept its promise of improving the infrastructure and widened Park Heights Avenue with monies from the Federal Works Progress Administration.

Residential building in the district

The neighborhood is architecturally significant for the quality of its residential buildings. It has numerous blocks of early twentieth century duplexes with the only comparable areas being the nearby Park Circle historic district, Rosemont and Pen Lucy communities.

These early twentieth century duplexes featured design elements similar to row houses in other neighborhoods of Baltimore with tan brick fronts, porch fronts, projecting bay windows, and distinctive rooflines. But it was their suburban location that allowed them the side yard amenity that other similar homes closer to downtown could not provide. Several of Baltimore's most recognizable developers worked throughout the Park Heights area; names like Gallagher, Kealty and Macht all worked here.

The historic architecture of the Old Park Heights/Pimlico area features a level of design and craftsmanship not found in contemporary housing. Significant building details include tiled roofs, classical columns supporting porches, flamboyant cornices and roof details, and large projecting bay windows. Unlike earlier row housing that was narrow and built directly on the street, these wide "day light" houses and duplexes featured front yards and porches providing a more suburban character than traditional Baltimore row house neighborhoods. The semi-public front porches enhanced outdoor activities in pre-air conditioned Baltimore summers but also added a measure of security and safety to the community.

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The interiors of these new homes stressed the improved functionality and efficiency over the Victorian types of houses. Front parlors and vestibules disappeared and were replaced by the living room. The kitchens had more cabinets which replaced the need for pantries. By the 1920s central heating systems (steam, hot water, and hot air) were standards as were the many first electrical appliances (vacuums, irons and toasters).

The Jewish Neighborhood

From the early 20th century to the 1960s, along with Park Circle to the south, the Old Park Heights/Pimlico area comprised the largest predominantly Jewish neighborhood in Baltimore and what has been called by the Jewish community the Northwest Passage.

Park Height's earliest religious concentration was not Jewish but rather Methodist and Catholic. These groups did not stay for long, with the exception of St. Ambrose Catholic Church; they were soon replaced by numerous synagogues that had migrated from Southeast Baltimore in pursuit of their respective congregations. No less than twenty synagogues were known to have established themselves along the Park Heights corridor starting in the early 20th century. The Suburban Club, a Jewish country club, itself jumped even further out and was established in 1901 at quite literally near the future northwest corner of the city.

Historically, Baltimore's Jewish community dates from the late eighteenth century, but was less than 1,500 strong prior to 1845. By the time of the Civil War, an estimated more than 8,000 Jews lived in Baltimore, largely of German decent from the Hesse and Bavaria regions. The majority of which settled in the East and Southeast Baltimore within easy viewing distance to the Shot Tower. By 1901 the population grew to nearly 25,000 Jews with the majority coming from Eastern European countries and mostly from Russia.

From early on there was a distinct split between the more prosperous and assimilated German Jewish community and the more traditional and the poorer eastern European Jewish immigrants in the 1890s. These differences continued well into the middle and late 20th century. By the turn of the 20th century it was German Jews who often owned the clothing factories and retail establishments where eastern European Jews labored. The rise of unions and socialist groups within the eastern European Jews was an anathema to the capitalist German Jews. The differences became geographic, as well as social, economic, recreational and religious. In 1866 the Phoenix Club was established to help bolster the separation of the older established and more affluent German Jewish people from the newly arriving Eastern European Jews. In 1927 the Eastern Europeans built their Woodholme Country Club in the county to counter the exclusiveness of the German Jewish Suburban Club. In 1950 the establishment of Bonnie View Country Club near Mount Washington opened the doors for Eastern European Jews who reached the new middle and upper-middle class levels.

Between 1892 and 1905, the established German Jewish community began its northwest passage by moving first uptown and relocating five major synagogues from the downtown and East Baltimore to the vicinity of Eutaw Place. Bolton Hill and soon the Reservoir Hill area flourished with German Jews as the owners of these homes moved northward to Charles Village and beyond. The newer eastern European

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Jewish population remained for the time being in East Baltimore and established their new congregations in synagogues once used by the German Jewish community and by 1900 more than 70 shuls or small based congregations had been created in East Baltimore.

Between 1910 and 1920 the Jewish population swelled from 45,000 to more than 65,000. From Eutaw Place this population would eventually spread its migration from Falls Road to as far as Liberty Road. The swelling in numbers has been attributed to the Russian Jews who first settled in East Baltimore and who were trying to reach a higher level of living.

As these eastern European Jewish immigrants prospered they followed the established German Jewish community northwest first to the Druid Hill Park area in Reservoir Hill then to Auchentorolly Terrace and then to Park Circle and the greater Park Heights community. Locally this movement by the Jewish community has been called the Northwest Passage, taking its name from the early New World explorers. Prospectus written about Park Heights described the beautiful terraced fronts, spacious rear yards with large forest trees as background and just mere minutes away from the downtown stores and factories. Rabbi Israel Tabak of Shaari Zion Synagogue recalls,"When Jews moved to Park Heights, it was a new neighborhood. The houses were better built, more modern and spacious than most Jews had ever had the opportunity to live in. There was an uptown atmosphere, free from the hurriedness and congestion the downtown Jews had known over the years."

As more Jewish families moved into the area the synagogues moved or new ones were established. Due to the large Jewish concentration Baltimore was at one time called the "Jerusalem of America" and Park Heights Avenue itself went on to be called "Rue de la Synagogue."

An essential element that allowed for the expansive growth of the Jewish community in the northwest was the absence of "restrictive" covenants as well as signage that simply stated "No Jews Allowed, Restricted or Gentiles Only." The lack of restrictions in the northwest was seen as open invitation by the Jewish population. The Roland Park Development Company went so far as to post a sign in front of Homeland which read, "A development of the Roland Park Company-pioneers in restricted developments." Throughout much of the Baltimore area these restrictions existed in not only residential choices but commercial and recreational places. In 1948 the Supreme Court nullified racially based residential covenants. Jewish people like African- Americans were prohibited from certain places until further civil reform movements of the 1950s and 60s.

Kosher butcher shops and other supporting businesses located themselves primarily along the 3500 block of Park Heights Avenue and quite literally at the doorstep of the Old Park Heights/Pimlico community. In all nearly 200 small stores were in operation in the greater Park Heights area even through the turbulent years of the Great Depression. Some neighborhoods in Baltimore were known for having a bar at every corner but in Park Heights it was a grocery store or butcher shop. Popular places in the greater Park Heights area included: Schuchman's Grocery, Press's, Feldman's, Naiman's, Cooper's, Caplan's, Kolker's, Handelman's, Weintraub's, Greenblatt's, Mannie's and Sophie Tucker's Noodles.

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Other institutions established themselves as well in the Greater Park Heights area in this time: The Talmudical Academy, Bais Yaakov, the Shearith Hapleita, The Isaac Davidson Hebrew School and City's own Public School #59 as well as the Enoch Pratt branch 16.

According to Gilbert Sandler in his book, <u>Jewish Baltimore</u>: A <u>Family Affair</u>, "Almost no one in Baltimore who is Jewish grew up without either living on or near Park Heights Avenue or visiting the street for one reason or another."

After religious Sabbath observances were done, it seemed that throngs of people could be found in many of the popular establishments like Slater's, Silber's Bakery, and Castle Farms. As were the movie theaters; the Avalon Theater, the Uptown and the Pimlico were other popular gathering spots.

Sandler described the appeal of this area to Eastern European Jews that grew up in East Baltimore, "The typical price for a row house in the 1920s ranged from two thousand to seven thousand dollars-considered a good value in those days. The Jews who moved into these row houses were middle class: compared to the city as a whole, they were well educated, with most having at least an eighth grade education. The move out for them was a move from crowded, over-the-store rooms on teeming streets of commerce to airy house on a clean, hedge lined suburban vista." These mostly Russian Jews found often times that they were replacing German Jews who themselves continued the Northwest Passage into areas like Upper Park Heights, Mt. Washington, Windsor Hills, and Pikesville.

With the end of World War Two and the end of restrictions on domestic building the Park Heights area boomed with activity from returning GI's and the ever increasing availability of automobiles. Also, remaining restricted areas beyond Park Heights for the Jewish populace contributed to the continued Northwest Passage from downtown out into the suburban areas of the city and the county. Throughout the post war years more and more Jewish institutions continued to move. The 1950s saw the groundbreaking and resettlement of Sinai Hospital, the Jewish Community Center, Baltimore Hebrew College, Har Sinai, Chizuk Amuno and the Bais Yaakov School for girls. The Old Park Heights/Pimlico area continued to serve the Jewish population for those with or without their own transportation through these years.

The African American Neighborhood

During the 1960s, there was a rapid population shift in the Park Heights area. According to Census data the population north of Park Circle changed from 90% White to 90% African American from 1960 to 1970. With the end of racially segregated housing practices, African Americans were able to move out of the Old West Baltimore community into adjacent neighborhoods. This northward movement was accelerated by the demolition of hundreds of West Baltimore homes for the construction of the East-West Expressway (Route 40 highway) leading into downtown but never completed. While many Jewish residents left the area for newer homes in suburban Upper Park Heights, Pikesville or Randallstown, block busting tactics by real estate speculators preyed upon racial and economic fears of the remaining residents. Contrary to the city trend of dropping population, the Park Heights area actually saw an increase in population from 60,000 people to 68,000 with most being in the Lower Park Heights area.

Continuation Sheet No. 8

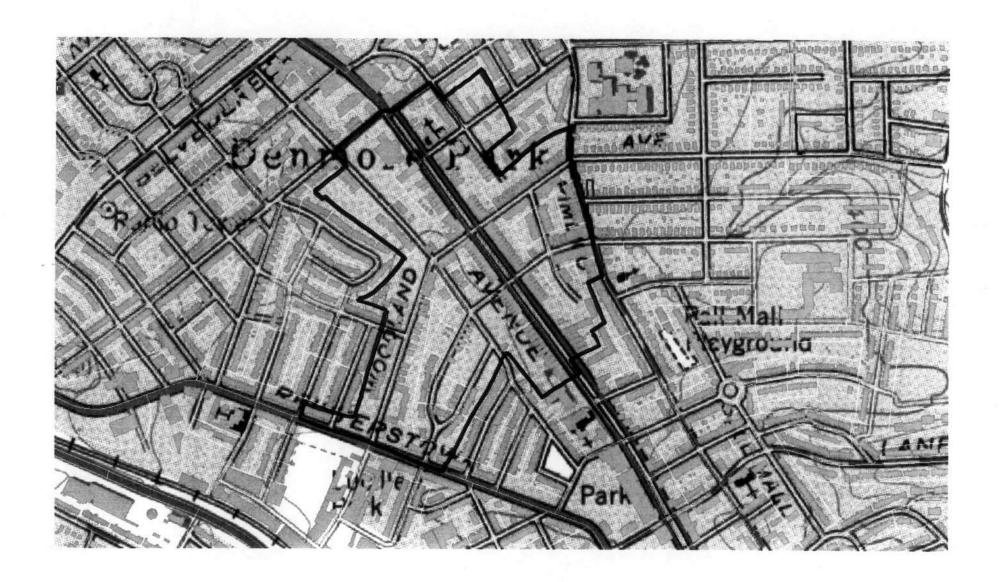
B-5178

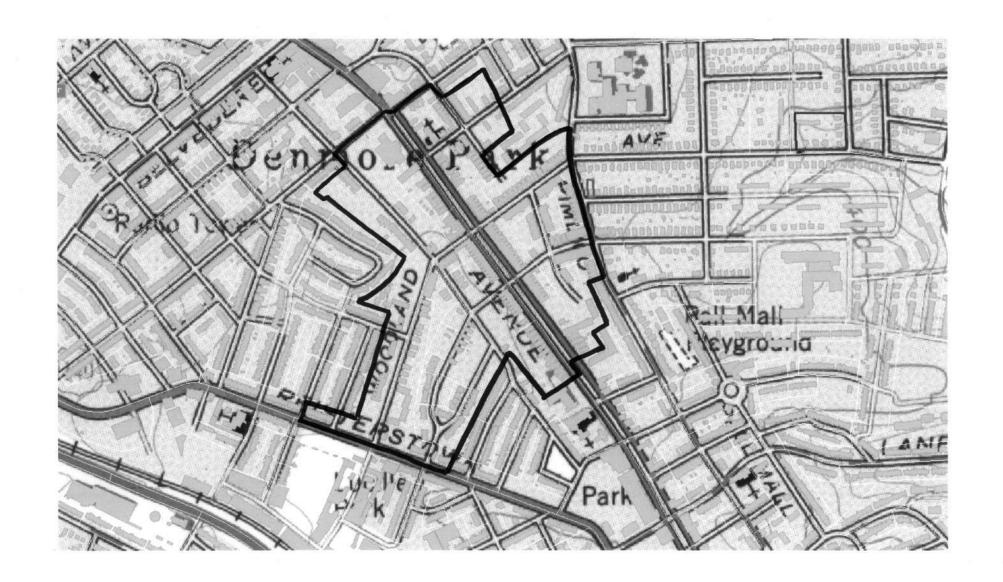
Jewish institutions and businesses followed these residents into the suburban locations. Numerous Jewish religious structures changed hands and became churches like Kesser Torah, Agudath Achim, Kneseth Anshe Sphard/Anshe Kolk Shul and Petach Tikvah.

Many of the former single family houses were subdivided into apartments and rented out, reducing homeownership in the greater Park heights area from 62% in 1960 to 30% by 1970. This sudden change was attributed to the rush of poorer city residents who simply needed to find shelter. This was a stark contrast to the earlier families who designed and planned their migration. Housing deterioration, overcrowding and social ills due to an influx of poorer residents contributed to the overall decline of the neighborhood resulting in housing abandonment and boarded buildings. In 1974, Park Heights was declared an Urban Renewal area.

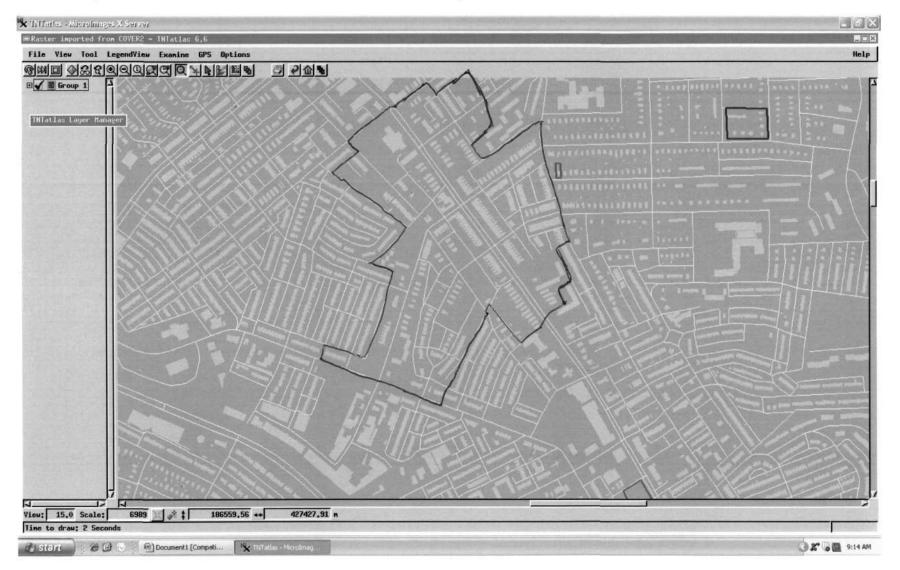
In 1975 the City's Housing Department hired renowned architect Moshe Safdie and Associates to develop a revitalization plan for Park Heights. The plan was to help bolster the recently developed Coldspring Newtown plan that had been created along the eastern edge of the greater Park Heights community. In 2005 the City adopted a new Park Heights Master Plan that calls for the further revitalization of the area.

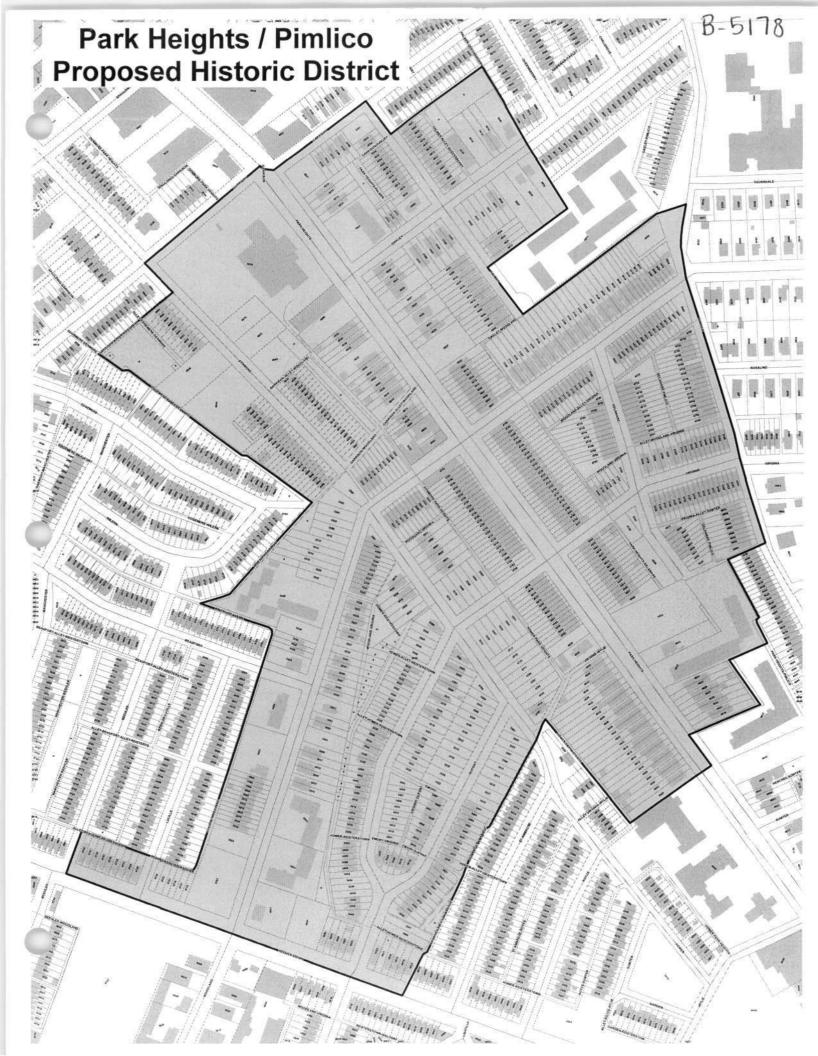
Prepared by:	Walter Edward Leon	Date Prepared: January 7, 2010





Park Heights/ Pimlico Historic District B-5178 Baltimore City West Quad





B-5178

Photograph Log

1. B-5178_2009-10-11_01 4621-4619 Park Heights Avenue

2. B-5178_2009-10-11_02

4600 Block ws Park Heights Avenue

3. B-5178_2009-10-11_03 4641 Park Heights Avenue

4. B-5178 2009-10-11 04

4600 Block Odd es Park Heights Avenue

5. B-5178 2009-10-11 05

4600 Block Even ws Park Heights Avenue

6. B-5178 2009-10-11 06

4700 Block Odd es Park Heights Avenue

7. B-5178 2009-10-11 07

4700 Block Even ws Park Heights Avenue

8. B-5178_2009-10-11_08

Nw Intersection Park Heighst Avenue & Woodland Avenue

9. B-5178 2009-10-11 09

4800 Block Odd es Park Heights Avenue

10. B-5178_2009-10-11_10

4804-4806 Park Heights Avenue

11. B-5178 2009-10-11 11

4808-4814 Park Heights Avenue

12. B-5178 2009-10-11 12

4818-4820 Park Heights Avenue

13. B-5178 2009-10-11 13

4933 Park Heights Avenue

14. B-5178 2009-10-11 14

4843-4841 Park Heights Avenue

15. B-5178 2009-10-11 15

4843-4841 Park Heights Avenue

16. B-5178 2009-10-11 16

4901 Park Heights Avenue

17. B-5178 2009-10-11 17

4913-4915 Park Heights Avenue

18. B-5178_2009-10-11_18

4900 Block ws Demore Avenue

19. B-5178 2009-10-11 19

4900 Block ws Denmore Avenue

20. B-5178 2009-10-11 20

4900 Block es Denmore Avenue

21. B-5178 2009-10-11 21

4916-4922 Denmore Avenue

22. B-5178 2009-10-11 22

3100 Block Odd ss West Garrison Avenue

23. B-5178 2009-10-11 23

3116-3112 Oakley Avenue

24. B-5178 2009-10-11 24

3105 Oakley Avenue

25. B-5178 2009-10-11 25

3016 Oakley Avenue- New Galilee Church of God

26. B-5178 2009-10-11 26

4806-4812 Palmer Avenue

27. B-5178 2009-10-11 27

4825-4818 Palmer Avenue

28. B-5178 2009-10-11 28

4900 Block es Palmer Avenue

29. B-5178 2009-10-11 29

4900 Block ws Palmer Avenue

30. B-5178 2009-10-11 30

3100 Block ss Woodland Avenue

31. B-5178_2009-10-11_31

3114-3116 Woodland Avenue

32. B-5178 2009-10-11 32

3031-3037 Woodland Avenue

33. B-5178 2009-10-11 33

3030-3024 Woodland Avenue

34. B-5178 2009-10-11 34

3011-3019 Woodland Avenue

35. B-5178 2009-10-11 35

4712-4720 Pimlico Road

36. B-5178 2009-10-11 36

4662-4666 Pimlico Road

37. B-5178 2009-10-11 37

4600 Block ws Delaware Avenue

38. B-5178 2009-10-11 38

4700 Block ws Delaware Avenue

39. B-5178 2009-10-11 39

4700 Block es Delaware Avenue

40. B-5178 2009-10-11 40

3100 Block ns Virginia Avenue

41. B-5178 2009-10-11 41

3100 Block ss Virginia Avenue

42. B-5178 2009-10-11 42

3110-3102 Virginia Avenue

43. B-5178 2009-10-11 43

4800 Block ws Homer Avenue

44. B-5178 2009-10-11 44

3300 Virginia Avenue

45. B-5178 2009-10-11 45

3300 Block ss Virginia Avenue

46. B-5178_2009-10-11_46 3406-3412 Virginia Avenue

47. B-5178_2009-10-11_47 3424-3428 Virginia Avenue

48. B-5178_2009-10-11_48 3400 Block es Virginia Avenue

49. B-5178_2009-10-11_49 3400 Block Odd ss Dupont Avenue

50. B-5178_2009-10-11_50 3400 Block Even ns Dupont Avenue

51. B-5178_2009-10-11_51 3400 Block Even ns Dupont Avenue

52. B-5178_2009-10-11_52 4913-4917 Reisterstown Road

53. B-5178_2009-10-11_53 4900 Block Odd Reisterstown Road

54. B-5178_2009-10-11_54 4900 Block Odd Reisterstown Road

55. B-5178_2009-10-11_55 3400 Block Odd ss Woodland Avenue

56. B-5178_2009-10-11_56 3440 Woodland Avenue

57. B-5178_2009-10-11_57 3445-3447 Woodland Avenue

58. B-5178_2009-10-11_58 3334 Woodland Avenue

59. B-5178_2009-10-11_59 3342-3341 Woodland Avenue

60. B-5178_2009-10-11_60 3331-3325 Woodland Avenue

61. B-5178_2009-10-11_61 3307-3317 Woodland Avenue

62. B-5178_2009-10-11_62 3222-3216 Woodland Avenue

63. B-5178_2009-10-11_63 3200 Block Odd ss Woodland Avenue



BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

STEVE BRUND

NOV 2009

MD SHPO

4621-4619 PARK HEIGHTS AVENUE



B-5178

OLD PARK HEIGHTS PIMLICO HISTORIC DISTRICT

BACTMORE, MARYLAND

STEVE BRUND

NOV 2009

MD SHPO

4600 Block WS PARK HEIGHTS AVENUE

12/63



OLD PARK HEIGHTS - PIMLICO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNO POOS PLON I MD SHAO CHOCH PARK HEIGHTS AVENUE 3/63



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OLD PARK HEIGHTS-PIMLICO HISTORIC DISTRICT (B-5178) BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUND NOV 2009 MOSHPO 4600 Block even us PARK HEIGHTS AVENUE 5/63



B-5178 OLD PARK HEIGHTS - PIMLICO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUND POOS VOW MD SHPO 4700 Block odd ES PARK HEIGHTS AVENUE 6/63



OLD PARK HEIGHTS - PMUCO HISTORIC PISTRICT B-5178 BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEDE BRUNO NOV 2009 MD SHPO 4700 Block even WS PARK HEIGHTS AVENUE 7/63



6-5178 OLD PARK HEIGHTS - PMLICO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNO NOV 2009 MD SHPO MIN INTERSECTION PARK HEIGHTS AVENUE AND WOODLAND AVEN 8/63



B-5178 DUD PARK HEIGHTS - PMLICO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNG NOV 2009 MD SHPO 4800 Block add es PARK HEIGHTS AVENUE 9/63



8-5178 OLD PARK HEIGHTS-PIMLICO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNO NOV 3009 NO SHPO 14804-4806 PARK HEIGHTS AVENUE 10/63



OLD DARY HEIGHTS - PIMULO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUND NON 5000 4808-41814 PARK HEIGHTS AVENUE



B-5178

OLD PARK HEIGHTS- PMLICO LISTORIC DISTRICT

BALTMORE, MARYLAND

STEVE BRUNO

NOV 2009

NO SHPO

PARK HEIGHTS AVENUE

12/63



OLD PARK HEIGHTS-PMUCO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNO NOV 2009 MD SHOO 4933 PARK HEIGHTS AVENUE 13/63



B-5178 OLD PARK HEIGHTS- PIMLICO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUND NOV 2009 MO SHPO U893-4841 PARK HEIGHTS AVENUE 14/63



B-5178 OLD DARK HEIGHTS PINLICO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNO NOV 2009 MOSHPO 4843-4641 PARK HEIGHT AVENUE 15/63



OLD DARK HEIGHTS - DIMLICO LISTORIC DISTRICT BALTMORE MARYLAND STEVE BRUND NOV 2009 MD SHPO 4901 PARKHEIGHTS AVENUE 10103



OLD PARK HEIGHTS - PINUCO HUTORIC DISTIRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNO NOV 2009 MD SHPO 4913-4915 PARK HEIGHTS AVENUL 17/63



6-5178 OLD DARK HEIGHTS - PMLICO HISTORIC DISTIRICT BALT MORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUND NOU 2009 MD SHPO 4900 BLOCK WS DEAMORE Avenue 18/63



8-5178 OLD PARK HEIGHTS - DIMULO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNO NOV 2009 MOSHPO 4900 Back us Denmore Avenue



6-5178 OLD DARK HEIGHTS - PIMULO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUND NOV 2009 MD SHIPO 4900 Black es Denmore Avenue 20/63



8-5178 OLD PARK HEIGHTS - PIMUCO HISTORY DISTRICT BALTMORE MARYLAND STEVE BRUNO NOV 2009 MD SHPO 4916-4922 Denmore Avenue 21/63



6-5178 OLD PARK HEIGHTS - PIMUCO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAMD STEVE BEUNO NOV 2009 MOSAPO 3100 Block odd ss West Garrison Avenue



B-5178 OLD PARK HEIGHTS - PIMULCO HISTORIC DUTPICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNO NOV 2009 MD SHPO 3116-3112 DAKLEY AVENUE



8-5178 OLD PARK HEIGHTS - PINLICO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUND NOV 2009 MD SHPO 310S OAKLEY AVENUE



BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

STEVE BRUND

NOW 2009

MD SUPO

SOIL OAKLEY AVENUE - NEW GALILEE CHURCH OF GOD

25/63



85178 OUD PROVE HEIGHTS - PINKICO HISTORIC DISTRICT BAUTIMORE, MARYLLIND STEVE BRUNO NOV 2009 MD SUPO 4806 4812 PALMER AVENUE 26/63



OLD PARK HEIGHTS- PIMULO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNO NOV 2009 MD SHPO 4825-4818 PALMER AVENUE 27/63



8-5178 OLD PARK HEIGHTS - PIMLICO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNO NOV 2009 MD SHPO 4900 BLOCK ES PALMER AVENUE



8-5178 OLD PARK HEIGHTS - PMUCO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNO POOS VON MD SHPO 4900 Block WS Palmer Avenue 29/63



8-5178 OLD PARK HEIGHTS-PMUCO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUND NOV 2009 MD SHAD 3100 Block 55 Woodland Avenue 30/63



B-5178
OLD PARK HEIBHTS-PIMOLOD LISTOPIC DISTRICT
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
STEVE BRUNO
NOV 2009
MD SHIPO
3114-3116 Woodland Avenue
2.116.2



8-5178 OLD PARK HEIGHTS - PIMULO HISTORIC DISTIRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNO NOV 2009 MD SHPO 3031-3037 Woodland Avenue 32/63



OLD PARK HEIGHTS-PIMCICOD HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNO NOV 3009 MD SHPO 3030-3024 WOODLAND AVENUE 33/63



8-5178 OLD PARK HEIGHTTS - PIMLICO HISTORIC DISTISICT BALTMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNO NOW ZODG MD SUPO 2011-3019 Woodland Avenue 34/63



OLD PARK HEIGHTS - PLYLICO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNG POOS VOW MOSHPO 47/2-4720 PIMLICO RD



8-5178 OLD PARK HEIGHTS-PMULOHISTORIC DISTRICT BACTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNO NOV ZOOG! MD SHOO 4662-4666 PIMULCO ROAD



DED PARK HEIGHTS - PMUCO HUTORIC DUTRICT. BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNO NOV 2009 MDSHPO 4600 Block Ws Delaware Avenue 37/63



OLD PARK HEIGHTS - PLUCO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNO NOW 2009 MD SAPO 4700 Block Us Delaware Avenue 58 63



6-5178 OLD PARK HEIGHTS-PIMUCO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, WARYLAND STEVE BRUNG POOS DON MOSHRO 4700 Block es Delaware Avenue



OLD PARK HEIGHTS - PIMULCO HISTORIC DISTIRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNO NOV22009 MD SHPO 3100 Block ns Virginia Avenue

8-5178



8-5178 OLD PARK HEIGHTS - PIMULO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARY LAND STEVE BRUNO NOV 2009 MD SHPO 3100 Block SS Virginia Avenue



8-5178 OLD PARK HEIGHTS-PIMULO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNO NOV 72009 MO SHIPO 3110-3102 Virgina Avenue



000 PARK HEIGHTS - PMCICO HISTORIC DISTORICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNG O POOS VON MDSHRO 900 Block Ws Homer Avenue



OLD PARK HEIGHTS - PIMLICO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNO NOW ZOOG MOSHPO 3300 Virgnia Avenue



OLD PARK HEIGHTS - PIMULO HISTORIC DISTRICT BACTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUND Nel 2009 MOSHPO 3300 Block es Viging Avenue 45/63



OLD PARK HEIGHTS - PIMULO HUSTORIC DISTRICT BALTMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUND NOV 2009 MO SHPO 3406-3412 Virginia Avenue



B-5178 OLD PARK LIEIGHTJ - PIMULO HISTORIC DISTRICT BACTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BROND NO 2009 MD SHPO 3424-3428 VIIginia Avenue



8-5178 OLD PARK HEIGHTS - PMULO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE MARYLAND SLENE BRITHOS NOV 2009 MD SHPO 3400 Block es Virginia Avenue



B-5178 OLD PARK HEIGHTS - PIMCICO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUND NOV 2009 WD SHOO 3400 Block Oddss apont Avenue



3-5178 OLD PARK HEIGHTS - PIMLICO HISTORIC DISTIRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNDS NOV 2009 MOSHPO 3400 Block Even no Diport Avenue 50/63



B-5178 OLD PARK HEIGHTS - PIMULO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNO POOS KOIN MOSHPO 3400 Block Even AS Deport Avenue



8-5178 OUR PARK HEIGHTS - PIMULCO HISTORIC DISTRECT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUND NOV 2009 MOSHPO 4913-4917 Reisterstown Road.



8-5178 OW PART HEIGHTS - PIMULO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNO NOV 2009 MO SHIPO 4900 Block Odd Reiskistown Road



3-5178 ODD PARK HEIGHTS - PMUCOHISTORIC DISTRICT BACTMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNO NON 2009 MD SHPO 14900 Block Old Reisterstown Road



010 PARK HEIGHTS-PIMULO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNO NON 2009 MDSHPO 3400 Block Odd ss Woodland Avenue 55/63



8-5178 OLD PARK HEIGHTS- PIMLICO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNO NOV 2009 MOSHPO 3440 Woodland Avenue 56/63



8-5178 OLD PARK HEIGHTS-PIMCICO LISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNO POOS VOM MO SHPO 3445-3447 Woodland Avenue 57/63



8-5178 OLD PARK HEIGHTS - PIMLICO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTYMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUND NOV 2009 MD SHOPO 3334 Woodland Avenue



OLD PARK HEIGHTS-PIMLICO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNO NOV 2009 MDSHPO 3342-3341 Woodland Avenue 59/63



8-5178 OLD PARK LIEIGHTS - PIMLICO HISTORIC DISTRICT BACTYMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNG NOV 2009 MO SHUPO 3331 - 3325 Woodland Avenue



DLO PARK HEIGHTS - PIMULO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STELLE BRUNO NOV 2009 MD SHPO 3307-3317 Woodland Avene 61/63



8-5178 OLD PARK HEIGHTS - PIMLICO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNO NOV 2009 MDSHPO 3222- 3216 Woodland Avenue



OLD PARK HEIGHTS - PIMULO HISTORIC DISTRICT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND STEVE BRUNO POOS VON MD SAPO 3200 Block Odd ss Woodland Avenue